

THE SUN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BY J. & O. EVANS, Proprietors.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1885.

THE PROBABLE EFFECTS OF AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR UPON OUR PRODUCTS.

America produces more wheat than any other country on the globe, Russia comes next in order and then India. If the lion ceases growling and makes the decisive spring upon the bear, then India will be drained for troops both for home defence and also to aid England, which will greatly reduce her production of wheat, Russia will not be much better off, as a war would be sure to make an immense reduction in her crop. Those reductions in the supply will be sure to cause the price of the cereal to go up. The same state of affairs govern the whole list of food products. If our farmers would not be left, they must take advantage of every favorable gale to enable them to keep abreast of the times. Let every farmer who has land suitable for corn, peas, wheat, etc., plant more this year than ever before, and less cotton. As we are now situated, a European war would be deleterious to the South instead of beneficial. The West is our grainery and meat house, and consequently she would reap the advantage.

Death of Mr. Flanner.

News was received here late yesterday afternoon of the death of Mr. Joseph H. Flanner, a former resident of this city. The information was received by means of a dispatch to Mr. Daniel Kahweiler, from Arnold, Constable & Co's. purchasing agent in Paris. Mr. Flanner died in that city on Monday night, and was but 54 years of age. He was formerly a commission and shipping merchant in this city, having embarked in the business when quite a young man, and he was very successful in it. It was but a few years previous to the war, and while engaged in business here, that the sad affair of the duel between Mr. Flanner and Mr. W. B. Wilkings occurred. Both were young men, and they were good friends, but Mr. Flanner was a democrat, and Mr. Wilkings was a whig, and a man, too, of marked abilities and with a promising future before him.

The members of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation were at that time elected by the people and at the period of which we write Mr. Flanner's name was on the whig ticket. The difficulty arose through some political discussion and the challenge was passed and accepted. The parties met near Fair Bluff, just beyond the State line, and fought there and Mr. Wilkings was killed while Mr. Flanner escaped unhurt. The affair naturally caused the most intense excitement here. Mr. Wilkings' body was brought on and was interred in Oakdale Cemetery, where it now rests, under a tall and stately monument which was erected by subscription from among his political friends.

Mr. Flanner remained in Wilmington until, during the war, he was appointed by Gov. Vance, between whom and Mr. Flanner a warm personal friendship had existed, financial agent abroad for the State of North Carolina. The State at that time owned a fine steamer, a blockade runner, called the *Advance*, and she carried out cotton from this port on State account and returned laden with supplies for the North Carolina troops. Mr. Flanner has never returned to North Carolina but at the close of the war he went to Paris where he has since resided and where, it is said, he accumulated quite a handsome fortune.

Mr. Flanner was the son of the late Bennett Flanner, a native of Newbern, but who removed to this city many years ago where he became a distiller of turpentine and amassed quite a comfortable competence. He left a large family. He had eight sons and one daughter, Mr. Jos. H. Flanner having been the third son. The daughter is Mrs. W. H. Mayhew, a widow lady now residing at Newbern. To her Mr. Kahweiler yesterday telegraphed to know whether the body should be interred abroad or brought back home and Mrs. Mayhew has instructed that it shall be brought to North Carolina and it will probably be interred at Newbern. There are but two of Mr. Flanner's brothers now living, Bennett and Charles, both now in California, we believe, and it is probable that one or both of these will have to go to Paris to settle up the estate, provided Mr. Flanner died intestate.—*Wid. Review.*

The Egyptian War.

DONGOLIA, April 21.—It is reported here that the rival Mahdis have met in battle, and that the original Mahdi was defeated; losing two governors. El Obeid, it is also reported, has been plundered and burnt.

Office and Partisanship.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A cabinet officer is quoted here as having given to a friend the following statement in regard to the President's reasons for re-appointing Postmaster Pearson: It was not a thing that concerned me or my department, but the President was courteous enough to state his reasons to me, and ask my opinion.

"I am under great obligations to the Republican press of the country," said the President in opening the subject, "and I must repay the obligation in some way which will properly express my appreciation of the services rendered. Shortly after the new year, I had conveyed to Mr. George William Curtis an intimation that I would like to show my sense of the importance in which I held his most valuable assistance, and that rendered by the New York Times, Herald and Evening Post during the canvass, by a consultation with himself and the gentlemen representing those journals, a to the best and most proper mode of acknowledging the obligation in some official way before the country. The proposition was met as I felt it would be, in the spirit I made it."

"Mr. Curtis said that for himself, he neither sought or desired any official position; that what ever service he had rendered had been given under a profound sense of right, and in the success of the principles he had so long advocated, he had received the only reward he desired."

The other gentlemen who had brought to my support the journals mentioned, replied in the same manner as did Mr. Curtis. None of them wished any official recognition holding that a higher duty to the country made it desirable that they should not be fettered by the obligations of office. They wished, however to be considered as the warmest friends of my administration, in the direction of reform; I assured them their interest was very gratifying, and their wishes when expressed would certainly have great weight."

"The thing that most impressed me in these interviews was that in no way did these Independents evince any desire to stipulate for place. I would gladly have tendered Mr. Curtis an important foreign mission [it is believed to the court of St. James], but my intimation to that effect to him was met by such a firm, courteous determination to adhere to his views that I said no more. Mr. Schurz positively declined to take office, and Mr. Jones of the Times, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett expressed themselves in the same manner."

"When the matter of Mr. Pearson's appointment came up for consideration, I, through personal friends invited some expression of opinion from the gentlemen alluded to. It was unanimous in favor of Mr. Pearson's continuance in office. I had said early in the canvass that faithful, unpartisan discharge of duty was incumbent upon every official. This Mr. Pearson had especially emphasized in his during the presidential contest. His opponents were many and formidable. Some of the Republican leaders especially wished to see him dishonored discharged, because in the heat of the canvass he refused to have the post office made a political machine. I stated those views to the members of my cabinet who are from New York, and they fully agreed with me in the propriety of re-nominating Mr. Pearson. It is a matter in which New York as a city, is more interested than any other part of the country can be. I believe the good sense of the whole country will approve my course. But I know I am right and there I mean to stand."

A horrible tragedy is reported from Paris. A wealthy lady, wife of an extensive manufacturer, was found murdered and mutilated in her bedroom. Her husband was away from home, having for a year been conducting the business of a cotton dyeing factory at Pondichery, India, in which he employs 5,000 hands. The lady lived in retirement with a household comprised of only one female and one male servant. When the maid went to awake her mistress in the morning she found the lady's remains lying on the floor. The head was completely severed from the body and the victim had also been stabbed. There were evidences that a desperate struggle had taken place. The male servant who is believed to have been the murderer, had fled when the alarm was given.—*Charlotte Home Democrat.*

According to the St. James Gazette the bar at this moment is the most overcrowded profession in England. The law list of 1884 comprises 242 pages of names entitled to practice at the English bar, and each page contains on an average rather more than thirty names thus yielding a grand total of about 7,200 practitioners for England and those British possessions where English counsel have a right of audience. This total does not include members of the Scotch or Irish bars.

The crop of corn in 1881 for the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida was 52,200,000 bushels, grown on 6,300,000 acres. The average yield was 8.3 bushels. North Carolina's average was 11.7; South Carolina's 6.7; Georgia's 8.3 and Florida's 8.8.

Our Neutrality in Danger.

It is said that Mr. John Roach is anxious that his new war vessels, the Chicago, the Coston, and Atlanta and the Dolphin, should not be accepted by the Government, for the reason that he wants to sell them to the Russians after paying back the money already advanced to him by the Government during their construction.

To permit the Russians to take possession of Mr. Roach's ships, to place crews on board of them and to attempt to tow them across the Atlantic would be a gross violation of neutrality. The loss of those four ship loads of Russian sailors would be of immense service to England, and it would justify Russia in treating us as allies to the English.

Of course the fact that the four alleged men-of-war were sold to the Russians purely as a means of aiding England would be carefully disguised by Mr. Roach, but it would be a transparent mockery to assure the Russians that the vessels could be of any benefit to them. What earthly use could the Russian Government make of steamers that even when their machinery does not break down; that have no guns worth mentioning, and that are more or less unseaworthy? When the attempt to tow them to a Russian port in order to rebuild them and equip them with new machinery, results either in the foundering of the vessels or their capture by some slow British cruiser, the Russian Government will be sure to claim that Mr. Roach is an English agent and that he has been heavily bribed by the English Cabinet to sell his vessels to Russia. It will be useless for us, in the face of so much circumstantial evidence, to maintain that our treaty obligations have not been violated.

Russia has always been friendly to us, and it would be dishonorable for us to repay this friendship with unprovoked injury. What has she done that in the hour of her distress we should inflict upon her four of Mr. Roach's men-of-war?—*New York Times.*

There are many points in the early history of North Carolina that are involved in obscurity, among them the details of the first settlement on the Cape Fear. Without inquiring how the error arose, it would seem that Chalmers fell into an error concerning that settlement, which has been continued on his authority ever since. Some manuscript papers which Col. Saunders, our excellent Secretary of State, has permitted us to see give quite a different account of that settlement. From them we learn that the colony at Charles-town, on the Charles river, as the Cape Fear was then called, fell into great distress in the year 1699, and in the fall of 1697 had entirely disappeared, some of the colonists going to Boston and others to Virginia, and perhaps some to the Albemarle country. If this be so, and if there was no subsequent settlement there, the accepted version "that the planters in the Cape Fear moved southward in 1671 to join others on the sand hills of the Ashley river for better tillage and pasturage," is incorrect. It would seem that for four years previous to this alleged removal.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Fools.

The party of American ladies who go abroad to attend the beauty contest of all nations will be in New Haven Monday next. They will be known by the numbers of States. The party as made up will consist of six ladies from New York and Brooklyn, two from Philadelphia, two from Kalamazoo, Mich., three from Chicago, one from Dubuque, Iowa, one from Janesville, one from Bangor, Me., and four from Connecticut.

There is in Boston what may be termed the mind-cure epidemic. It has come up within the last few years, has taken extensive hold of the popular mind, and is being vigorously taught and practiced as a science. Large numbers of men and women who have learned the "science" are healing diseased people, as they claim. They have offices, and go to patients as do other physicians. The thing is fashionable too.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL you what he knows about the merit of Shiner's Indian Vermifuge, the popular remedy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE SUN.

SAMPSON COUNTY, April 24, 1885.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I hope your correspondent ("Wall Flower") will pardon me for calling attention to a few corrections we would like made in the letter from Clinton of the 15th.

Rev. Mr. Kimball, instead of Kendall, and J. H. Fowler, instead of Foulter, and the Sunday school convention meets at McGhee church instead of at Mr. Lee's. "Wall Flower" fails to mention what a fine pond for fishing Mr. E. T. T. has. We hope he will honor us with his presence at a big fish we are to have at the pond some time this spring when he can give some more news and probably know more of Sampson than we.

SHADE TREE.

Responsibility and Accountability.

We do not know the inside history of the failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va. We do know, however, that it has caused a great deal of loss to citizens of North Carolina who sent their money out of their State and trusted to the honor and business management of persons in another State. We hear that the mournings in the Elizabeth City section are loud and painful, and that the Albemarle country is sorely hurt. As we mentioned yesterday, one lady at Oxford had \$20,000 in the Norfolk bank, and we suppose she will lose about all of it.

How could a great failure happen like that at Norfolk? If the managers are honest how could it occur? Surely, those in charge must have long known that their management was a failure and that the bank was resting on a rotten foundation while receiving the money of widows and orphans, of men and women, on deposit. It is a most curious break up and the people have a right to know all about it. We agree with our respected contemporary, the Norfolk Virginian, there ought to be a "strict accountability." That paper, in its issue of 17th inst., says:

"The exposure since then of the cause which led to the failure have stamped the management of the bank as guilty of the most reckless dealing with the great trust they had in charge, and for this they should be held to the strict accountability. Whether the loss of the individual depositors be large or small, the great wrong committed is not palliated by such a consideration."

The President pretends that the failure—the crushing, crushing failure—was a great surprise to him. How could he be so profoundly ignorant or so not to know what was the real condition of the institution he was paid to look after?

The truth is the South must punish the unfaithful, or the dishonest just as bank officers are punished in Great Britain, and as they have been punished in New York and New Jersey. This way of setting up business and inducing people to confide in them, and to make deposits and then shock the depositors with the announcement, some fine morning that "the bank has busted" is becoming far too tragical for fun and far too frequent for leniency. Let the guilty ones be punished whether in New Jersey or in Virginia, in the North or in the South.—*Wid. Star.*

War And Wheat.

The prospects for an average crop of winter wheat are not good. The Department of Agriculture furnishes returns that point to a loss of 40,000,000 bushels on account of a reduction in the acreage, and a further loss of 60,000,000 bushels on account of damage resulting from an unusually severe winter. Some of the growing crop has been killed and much more reduced to a condition of low vitality. A favorable season hereafter may alter the outlook to some extent, but altogether the chances are that the crop will be considerably below the average.

We will send across the water this year about 150,000,000 bushels. Russia stands next in the list of wheat exporting countries her annual contribution to the food supply of western Europe ranging from 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. India is third in the list. It is of course too early to say that either Russia or India will be completely isolated. Russian wheat will in any event be carried by rail to Germany Austria and Hungary, and the ports of India will of course remain open. But no Russian wheat will be carried to England and very little if any to France, and the crop of India will be needed at home in case of a stubborn and heavy war. Both England and France will therefore look to this country for any deficiencies in their supplies of wheat; and now if we have less than an average crop now seems probable, the price of wheat next December may be double the present price.

We don't say this to induce speculation, but to induce those of our readers who have land that will produce corn and other food crops to consider the situation and act on their judgment. Cotton will bring a low price if Europe is disturbed by a great war, while all meats and breadstuffs will be in active demand and at good prices. The farmers of the South should take the fall-out possible advantage of the situation.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Gen. Grant's favorable symptoms will cause the entire country to join in a laugh at the expense of the doctors. Members of the Grant family, it is said, told their visiting friends all the time that the General did not have a cancer; that he never made any arrangements for death.

All this is rough on the doctors, but it is quite possible that they have been misrepresented. They could not be expected to publish cards every day denying all sorts of reports. It is reasonable to suppose that they have had a very difficult case to deal with, and if their patient gets well they will deserve credit for what they have done to help his recovery.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Bayard's successor, is nearly six feet tall, with black hair and a mustache and a ball spot on the top of his head.

Monny T-auld Mithr's Min Waar Amangst Tem.

Near Skye, in Richmond county N. C., named for the Isle of Skye whence many of the Scotch immigrants of a century or more ago came to N. C., the Presbyterians last week met in their spring council. Of the proceedings of the Presbyteries, and Conferences, and Conventions, we as a rule make little note, because their proceedings are of interest chiefly to ecclesiastical readers who can find record of such events in their church papers. A friend at Fayetteville Presbytery, however, struck with the note of Scotch names we published some time since as in attendance on a similar meeting of those present. There were Blacks, Blues, Buies, Blaws, Gillies, Curries, Fairlies, Fergusons, Pattersons, Martins, Evanses, Johnsons, Halls, Smiths, and Sturges; and then there were McLeans, McLeods, McKays, McAllisters, McCallums, McQueens, McBraydes, McPhersons, McIntoshes, McIntyres, McIlvays, McNairs, McNeills, McKays, McLachlins, McGills, McKinnons, McLaughlins, McGirts, McLachlins, McLachlins, McGeechys, McArthurs, McDonalds, McDougalds, and others of the personal of this Presbyterian Scotch body. The following may be interesting to our readers:

The first name on the roll of ministers is the Rev. Hector McLean, of Melrose, Robeson Co., N. C. He is familiarly known as "Father McLean," a man venerable for years, influence and character, about eighty years of age, erect, tall, more than six feet high, clean shaven, with a heavy shock of snow white hair, with old fashioned collar and white neck-cloth, and elegant old fashioned manners, this venerable minister is a noticeable man in any assembly and worthy of the profound esteem in which he is held.

Hardly less noticeable is the Rev. Evander McNaair D. D., whose long gray beard reminds one of Aaron, a man also more than six feet tall, still erect, courteous and active in church councils, though resting under the weight of more than seventy years.

Among those best known of the older clergy is the Rev. Dr. Neill McKay, long our influential trustee of the University of North Carolina, whose devotion to Scotch traditions is well known.

Rev. James P. McPherson has been for more than thirty years the "Stated Clerk" or recording secretary of this body.

Rev. Andrew McMillan is also a venerable minister with white hair and beard. These have all probably attained three score and ten, though still in active service. They are characteristic Scotch ministers in appearance and influence.

There are also two brothers McKays, in the prime of life and usefulness, of commanding stature, six feet six inches tall and influence likewise characteristic Scotch.

Rev. Dr. Hill, of Fayetteville, whose pulpit ability and eloquence are well known throughout the State, is acceptable to the Scotch, though not of that blood, as if he came from Argyll or the Isle of Skye.

Rev. Roger Martin, the leader of the prohibition movement, earnest and able, is also one of this body.

Some of the names of the churches are worthy of mention. St. Paul's St. Andrew's Church of the Covenant, Galatia, Iona, and such names show Presbyterian and Scottish antecedents. Then there are others named doubtless for local reason, that should perhaps be exempted from remark, but which to a stranger seem to be in questionable taste, such as Ashpole, Shoe Heel, Flat Branch, Barbone, Lumber Bridge.

One peculiarity of Scotch names perhaps not known to our readers is the disposition to replicate, as for example, Neill McNeill, Donald McDonald, Lachlin McLaughlin, Donald McDonald and so forth. The Scotch names are as marked in the christian as in the surnames. They are such as Duncan, Malcolm, Donald, Angus, Alexander (Sandy) Kenneth, Evander, Murdoch, and so on.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

"See here, your clerk has made a mistake in putting up this prescription. He has substituted arsenic for cologne. I've a good mind to report him to the public authorities." "I wouldn't do that," protested the druggist; "don't say anything about the matter, and if he makes such a mistake again I will reduce his wages."—*New York World.*

The above reminds us of what happened to a lawyer of our acquaintance in an adjoining county. The lawyer was diligently defending his client, and brilliantly presenting his case, and with so much force as to anger the "other side" who were numerous and of a desperate kind. The case was tried before a J. P., who held his court "in the woods."

Finally, one of the adverse parties who could not stand the lawyer's castigation any longer, drew his pistol and with a terrible oath, was about to put an end to the earthly existence of the lawyer, who appealed to the court for protection. The court solemnly warned Mr. Smith the belligerent party to let lawyer McLean alone, and especially notified him that if he persisted and shot the lawyer he would be promptly fined one dollar!

\$20,000 Lost in Gambling.

PITTSBURGH, April 14.—A suit involving \$20,000 and interest from Feb. 21, 1882, to date, entered by James E. H. Lane of Hot Springs, Ark., against the executors of the late James H. Brown, the millionaire coal operator of this city, was put upon trial yesterday before Judge Ewing. Brown went to Hot Springs in February, 1882, for his health, and while there lost \$53,000 at the green table. He paid the whole amount except \$2,000, and for this the suit was instituted. The suit is a remarkable one in many respects, and particularly so because of the presence of Frank Flynn, who was one of the principals in the famous gamblers' fight at Hot Springs two years ago, and D. O. Kyle of the firm of Watson, Lane & Co., owners of the saloon in which Brown lost his money.

Flynn testified that he had been a gambler, and was fond of gambling, but was forced to abandon the profession because he was no longer able to stand the card, owing to an injury to his arm, received in the fight at Hot Springs. He distinctly remembered the visit of James Brown to Hot Springs, and his gambling exploit. Brown had been steered into the game by D. O. Kyle. Brown lost \$53,000 during his stay. The game was what was known as a "brag" game, in which Brown could not possibly win. Brown was considerably under the influence of liquor, supplied by the house. He lost \$14,000 in three sittings—\$6,000 at the first, \$2,000 at the second, and \$6,000 at the third. Witness was interested in the game to the extent of one third, and he received his share of the first \$6,000. His share of the remaining \$8,000 he sold to Lane for \$500, as he desired to go South, and Lane told him there was going to be trouble over that winning.

D. O. Kyle testified that he was a professional gambler, and that in February, 1882, he was interested in the game run by Watson, Lane & Co., in the Palace saloon at Hot Springs. In obedience to Lane's instructions he steered Brown into the game. It was a brag game, at which it was impossible for Brown to win. Brown at the time was under the influence of liquor, and was drinking hard. All the whiskey he wanted to drink was given to him at the expense of the house. Brown's loss during that month was over \$53,000. After each sitting Lane would present Brown with a draft, while the latter would sign. That draft was collected through and in the name of a store at Hot Springs. Witness was of the opinion that the transaction did not appear on the books at all.

Oliver Lemon, Cashier of the Iron City National Bank of this city, testified to Brown having over \$24,000 on deposit when he went to Hot Springs, and to the money having been paid out to meet the drafts presented by the Hot Springs Bank.

The testimony of Flynn and Kyle caused no little surprise among Lane's friends, who then admitted that the jig was up. To E. S. Smith, a St. Louis attorney, belongs the credit of procuring the testimony, he being employed by the Browns to perform that branch of the work. Upon this testimony, and on a deposition made by the Chief of Police of Hot Springs, the case was rested. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. In charging the jury the Judge said it should be remembered that under the laws of Arkansas gambling debts were invalid.

The War Prospect Again Dominant.

WARSAW, April 21.—The Tagblatt announces that it is the intention of Russia to capture and fortify Herat, and says that the damage that would thus be done to India would far exceed the losses that the commerce of Russia would sustain by a blockade of her ports.

LONDON, April 21.—Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, in the house of Lords this afternoon stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putting army and navy and whole of auxiliary forces in a condition to fight immediately, if required. Lord Granville said that the operations had been such that they could not be abandoned. The government had adhered to their pledges given regarding the defence of Egypt by the vote they had asked for. They had met all the demands of the Indian government, the expenses of which were entirely covered by provisions at home. The government asked for a credit of four and a half million pounds for the Sudan account and six and a half million for other expenses. England desires to remain on the most friendly terms with all nations. Contemplating an increase in the army and navy would not in the least degree diminish the desire entertained by the government for a peaceful and honorable settlement of the present dispute with Russia. The vote of credit was passed by the house of Lords without division.

The Earl of Morley, Under Secretary of War, that the whole of the first-class of army reserves had been notified that they are liable to be summoned for service at very short notice. The government had no intention at present, he said, of summoning the united reserves.

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The community was startled yesterday by the announcement of another attempt to commit suicide, which, it is understood, is likely to prove a successful one. Mr. George A. Poppe is a German resident of this city, aged about 42 years and unmarried. He has been engaged for some time past in driving a beer wagon. He has been occupying a room over the Carolina House, southeast corner of Second and Princess streets, kept by Mr. H. Hintze. Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, he drove by the saloon, but shortly returned on foot, having left the wagon in the care of the boy who accompanied him. He asked the proprietor for a piece of paper, and it was given him, when he started up stairs, saying he would take a little nap. The singularity of his action attracted Mr. Hintze's attention, and he finally said to his clerk, Mr. H. Koch, "Wonder if Poppe is up to some such scheme as that of his friend, McCollum?" Mr. Koch immediately went up stairs and found Poppe's door fastened. There was a low partition between the room of Mr. Poppe and the one occupied by Mr. Koch. The latter got on a chair and looked over, when he saw Poppe prostrate on the floor by the side of a lounge, leaning on his elbow with his head slightly raised and resting on his hand, while upon the lounge were six two-ounce bottles bearing the inscription "Laudanum." He looked "Poppe" have not taken poison?" He replied that he had. Mr. Koch then hurriedly forced the door open, raised Mr. Poppe to his feet, got him down the stairs and exercised him as best he could for some time, when the sufferer finally gave out and begged to be allowed to sit down. Mr. Koch then mixed some mustard and water and gave it to him, but without effect, and he soon afterwards became speechless and unconscious, in which condition he was still lying at 11 o'clock last evening.

As soon as possible after the discovery of the world-be suicide messengers were dispatched for physicians, and finally Drs. Pigford and Storm responded, and did everything they could to restore the man to consciousness. On the lounge near where Mr. Poppe was lying were found a receipt book, an account book, a letter from his old home in Hamburg, dated October, 1878; a withdrawal card from the Order of Knights of Pythias; a motto, inscribed "Gott sei mit dir"—God be with you; a badge of the Howard Association of Memphis; and the paper obtained from Mr. Hintze, upon which he had written the words: "Mr. W. Nehls, Hamburg."

"My ring must be given to Mr. G. Baumann."

On his bed, also, were found clean undergarments, which he had taken out of his trunk, as is supposed to be used in his interior.

Mr. Poppe went to Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 in company with Messrs. Baumann and McCollum, as stated by us. He has sisters living at Hamburg.

P. S.—Mr. Poppe died about 10 o'clock last night.—*Wid. Star.*

War Signals Up.

LONDON, April 22.—The press association asserts that further communications have been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian government refused to hold further inquiry into Gen. Khamaroff's report of the engagement of March 30. It is the opinion therefore in England and Russian diplomatic circles that peace cannot be maintained.

Reports are coming in from all the barracks throughout the United Kingdom in response to the government call for reserves. The war office in London is besieged by military officers asking for employment. It has been decided to divide the fleet up into channel flying reserve squadrons. Fresh orders have been received to increase the number of workmen at Portsmouth.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The Russian fleet in the Pacific ocean consists of three ironclads and thirty fast cruisers. Russia is anxious regarding the attitude that China will adopt in the event of war between Russia and England. Novoe Vremya in an editorial says it has nothing consoling to tell those desiring peace.

All the military reserves of the first class in Russian-Poland have been ordered to be mobilized. The decree also extends to southwestern Russia.

It is rumored here that Ayoub Khan, formerly Ameer of Afghanistan, who was arrested at Teheran, was taken into custody by the order of Russia, and that he will be kept at the disposal of the Russian government. One of the uses to which it is said he will be put if it becomes necessary will be to produce a schism among the Afghan troops.

BERLIN, April 22.—It is announced here to-day that a conference of all the European powers will be held at an early day to take such steps as may be necessary to avert war. Feeling generally, especially in the commercial circles, is very strong for such a meeting.

Extra Edition.

On next week one of the editors will make a canvassing tour along the Southern extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. Five hundred extra copies will be printed and circulated along the road to Bennettsville. If our merchants desire to reach the South Carolina and Robeson folks, now is their opportunity. Our advertising rates are moderate and you can then reach more people for less money than through any other channel.